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B. & O. VIADUCT

Model Examined by Congressional Committees and Others.

OFFICIAL TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA

Explanation by the Chief Engineer of the Road.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN

The District Commissioners did not, as was yesterday expected, leave the city for the purpose of inspecting garbage crematories. They were in Philadelphia examining the plans of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the improved terminal arrangements in this city, which are to abolish grade crossings south of Florida avenue. A party of nine left the city at 10 o'clock by the private car Annapolis, under the direction of Mr. George H. Hamilton, local counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in this city. Those present on the car were Senators McMillan, Proctor and Faulkner, who will compose the subcommittee of the Senate District committee on the B. & O. viaduct bill; Commissioners Truesdell and Powell; Maj. Charles J. Allen, the engineer officer in charge of the local river and harbor work; Mr. John C. Duncklee, his assistant; Mr. Charles Moore, clerk of the Senate District committee, and a reporter for The Star.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia. At Baltimore the party was joined by Mr. W. T. Manning, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Mr. W. H. Pratt, division engineer of the Philadelphia division. The officials on board the Annapolis were greatly interested in the proposed extension of the viaduct, where it was pointed out that the work was at least a quarter of a mile is expected to be saved by a straightening of the tracks. This work was started many years ago and was abandoned when the hard times came upon the railroad company. It was announced yesterday upon the train and in Philadelphia that the work was about to be resumed and will be actively pushed. Its estimated cost is \$250,000, and it is expected that in the neighborhood of five minutes at least will be saved on rapid running trains.

At Baltimore the new tunnel was examined, and the fact that it was northward, and Mr. Manning, who saved time on the through run to Philadelphia and New York. He called particular attention to these points to emphasize the importance to the railroad company of securing an improvement for the Washington end that would give to the company the opportunity to make fast time. When the train reached Philadelphia, shortly before 1 o'clock, the guests from Washington, including Mr. Manning, Mr. Pratt, superintendent and general agent of the Philadelphia division, and Mr. W. H. Addicks, the chief counsel in Philadelphia of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were escorted to the Club, on Broad street, where they were met by the representative Babcock, chairman of the House committee on District affairs, joined the party at this point, having just come from the Washington end. The guests were driven back to the Chestnut street station, where a central object of all this enterprise was located, namely, the proposed extension of the railroad company for the terminal improvement. This plan was shown in one of the most complete maps of the station building, where it was pointed out by Mr. Egan, one of the assistants in the office of the chief engineer.

A Model Examined. At first the committee were somewhat confused by the fact that there were four such models in the room, each showing a proposed method of elevating the tracks, and near the present station. Mr. Manning, however, quickly explained that three of these sketches models had been abandoned and that but one of them, known as No. 4, was the one that was to be adopted. The company, so that upon this model all attention was immediately centered. The model is about six feet long by five wide and represents the northern end of the station, and the territory as far as the middle between G and H streets on the west and to about G street on the east and west. It shows the area that is to be occupied by the company under the pending bill as generally indicated in the accompanying diagram, which was sketched from the model itself yesterday.

This company proposes, according to the plans, to take possession of the entire square bounded by North, East, and D streets and New Jersey avenue; all of the square bounded by North, East, and E streets and New Jersey avenue; very nearly all of the square bounded by North, East, and F streets and Delaware avenue, and small portions of the two squares lying immediately west of the last named square. The total area thus taken has not yet been computed.

Proposed New Passenger Station. This area is to be covered by a practically solid structure of masonry, twenty feet in height, and of sufficient width to afford point to give room for twenty-five railroad tracks. The entire front of New Jersey avenue between C and D streets is to be occupied with a new passenger station that is to be erected after a beautiful design that is now in the hands of Vice President Kintner. The details of this plan were at hand yesterday. Mr. Manning assured the members of the committee that the new station, which is contemplated will be a distinct improvement, and will be one of the handsomest passenger houses in the country. The main entrance would remain at the southwest corner of the square, where the street railroad tracks now center, but there will be access to the train shed from all points on this frontage. The new station will be a long, low building, and extending northeasterly for a distance of 300 feet will be a train shed, and a few feet wide, and a few feet high, separated by raised platform tracks. The engineers yesterday stated that according to the plans this will be one of the most complete terminal buildings in the country, and to the north of the passenger shed, and occupying the northwestern edge of the terminal platform, it is proposed to build a freight station, from a handsome and convenient office near the present intersection of D and New Jersey avenue, and considerably larger than the present structure.

The Viaduct Proper. The elevated structure thus established for the terminal arrangements tapers gradually to the corner of Delaware avenue and G street, where it begins to descend, and begins with a width of about fifty feet and a height of twenty feet from the pavement. According to the model, this viaduct will occupy the entire width of Delaware avenue, as at present laid out, but it was pointed out that this fact was called into notice, that the avenue is one of the widest in the city, and the parking space, which is extremely broad, so that a new viaduct can easily be planned and laid out on one or the other side of the viaduct, or perhaps on both sides.

Mr. Manning explained that the plan was (Continued on Ninth Page.)

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Action on the Eckington and Belt Line Extension Bill.

House Committee Strikes Out Certain Streets—Several Other Measures of Local Interest.

The House District committee held a lengthy session this morning over the bill, Senate No. 2928, for the extension of the Belt line and Eckington routes. The bill provoked considerable discussion in committee, and there was a division of sentiment upon it. The Commissioners were present, and gave their views upon the bill.

The outcome of the matter was a favorable report on the Senate bill, with several important amendments. It was provided that if the compressed air motors shall not prove satisfactory the companies shall equip their roads with the underground electric system within eighteen months.

Streets Struck Out. The committee struck out of the bill the following streets over which it was proposed to extend the line:

"Beginning at the junction of 8th and D streets northeast, thence south along 8th street to C street south, thence west on C street east to M street south, thence south on 7th street east to M street south, thence east on M street south to Georgia avenue, thence northeast on Georgia avenue to 9th street east. Also beginning at 11th street west and Florida avenue, thence east along Florida and Grant avenues to Sherman avenue, thence north on Sherman avenue to Wallace street, thence east on Wallace street and Kenesaw avenue to the street on the east boundary of the Zoological Park, with the right to lay down and operate a compressed air motor on the line at the terminus of this line at the Zoological Park as may be necessary to secure the proper running of the cars."

It was provided that the extensions permitted by the bill shall be completed within one year.

Against a Farmers' Market. The committee reported adversely on House bill 6292, to establish a farmers' market. It is thought no legislation upon this subject will be introduced this session.

The committee favorably reported House bill 6172, authorizing the sale of the title of the United States in lot 5, square 1112.

The committee will hold another executive meeting tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Labor and Street Railways. Senator Call today laid before the Senate a communication from James F. McHugh and Arthur Keep, president and secretary of the District Federation of Labor, saying: "It is the belief of the Federation of Labor that the rights and interests of workingmen employed by corporations in the District of Columbia, chartered by Congress, are entitled to the same protection, consideration and protection from the same as the best assurance that these rights and interests will not be violated would be found in a plain and unmistakable command of the law-givers. With this in mind, the Federation of Labor to you and to Congress in making further progress, we corporations to impose on them conditions exacting simple justice from them in their treatment of employees."

The Federation of Labor therefore respectfully request that you oppose for railroads, or street railways, in the District of Columbia, unless the bill for such franchise or extension requires that in the construction and operation of such road the labor of American citizens only shall be employed, and that it fix the wages to be paid drivers, motormen and conductors at not less than \$2 per day of more than ten hours.

The Federation takes occasion to extend to the honorable Senator its acknowledgments for his many favors in the past, and to assure him that organized labor recognizes in him a staunch champion of the rights of the laboring man, and that his untiring efforts to secure for workingmen fair wages have been particularly gratifying to the Federation of Labor.

Mr. Curtis of Iowa has introduced a bill in the House providing for the auditing of the old Northern Liberty Market claims by the Supreme Court of the District. Interest on the claims may be computed at the rate of 3.65 per cent from September 4, 1872.

To Extend City Limits. Senator Davis, by request, today introduced a bill to extend the limits of the city of Washington, to include the property bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Florida avenue and Brentwood road, along that road to the intersection of 7th street east extended; thence north along 7th street to the intersection with the line of V street extended; thence west on V street to the line of 7th street west extended; thence south to Florida avenue, and thence along that avenue to Brentwood road.

To Incorporate a Suburban Railway. Senator Gibson today introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington, Burnt Mills and Sandy Spring Railroad Company, similar in most respects to the bill for the same purpose now pending in the House.

To Pay an Old Claim. Senator Gallinger today introduced an amendment to the deficiency bill appropriating \$14,548.22 to pay Emmert Dunbar \$10, for work done in the District in 1871.

A Sanitary Measure. Senator McMillan today introduced the bill prepared at the health office to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia.

No Billiards for Minors. The Senate passed the House bill to license billiard and pool tables in the District, and for other purposes, just as it came from the District committee, with an amendment allowing a person under twenty-one years to play billiards, pool, ten-pins or other games in a place where liquors are sold.

Personal Mention. Secretary Morton has gone to the Pacific coast as the guest of his son, Paul G. Morton, third vice president of the Santa Fe road. He will be gone about a month.

Mr. George X. McLaughlin, Yale '96, has been chosen delegate to the Psi Upsilon convention, now being held at Ann Harbor, Mich. Psi Upsilon is the largest of the Greek letter fraternities, and each chapter sends but one delegate.

Col. E. F. Townsend, retired, is in the city on a visit.

Col. O. H. Ernst, superintendent of the Military Academy, is in the city on leave of absence. He is at 1515 L street.

Commander M. R. Mackenzie of the light house service is on a visit to this city.

THE A. P. A.'S ACTION

What the Chairman of the Advisory Board Says.

EXPECT KICKING, BUT NO "SQUALL"

Decision Against McKinley Was Reached By Affidavits.

REPORT TO BE APPROVED

Among the advance guard of the Supreme Council of the A. P. A. are Judge J. H. D. Stevens and Col. W. O. Crosby, members of that executive committee of the advisory board. Judge Stevens is chairman of the board, and he will have his hands full at the meeting of the council next week. He is here to take a few days' rest, having been working in the south recently.

A reporter for The Star saw Judge Stevens at the National Hotel this morning and asked him if there was any truth in the reports that the A. P. A. council next week will have a stormy session on political matters.

"I don't look for a 'squall,' as I see it stated in The Star," said Judge Stevens. "There may be some kicking, as is to be expected in an order composed of so many men and where some of the members are partisans or followers of presidential candidates. In no order of the kind are we likely to get in men who cannot put themselves at the service of the party."

Did Not Exceed Its Authority. "Is it a fact that while your committee condemned McKinley it also endorsed other candidates?"

"No, it is not true that any candidate was endorsed. We simply went over the public records of each man as we found them and reported on the facts. As to the committee exceeding its authority, as is charged, that is a mistake. There is no question about it. The committee was organized by the Supreme Council of the A. P. A. papers. The order is responsible in the eyes of the Supreme Council. To my knowledge the Supreme Council has at two different annual conventions refused to endorse any patriotic paper as its organ."

What Its Duty Was. "After the board had investigated the facts presented to it, its duty was to present its findings to the order, throughout the United States, by circular or otherwise. This the board has honestly and fairly done. Let the record speak for itself. No charges have been made against McKinley, either orally or by circular, by this committee, but are based upon affidavits furnished by the order who are in good standing. In the findings against McKinley we did not say that he was a traitor, as stated by the order, but, as stated, on the affidavits of responsible men. These affidavits will be presented to the Supreme Council next week."

How the Board Acted. "Now, as to the stories that there are some profound secrets connected with the work of the committee when it met here. The facts are that an invitation was extended to anybody and everybody who desired to furnish evidence against any of the candidates. We sought interviews with each of the candidates, and with their managers. We gave McKinley and his managers ample opportunity to present their case. He volunteered to appear before us, and granted us cordial interviews when we called on him. He was perfectly frank in everything they could to facilitate our work. Now, what was the conduct of Gen. Grosvenor, the McKinley manager here? A Congressman, a friend of ours, went in the House and informed Gen. Grosvenor that he would like to see him. He would telegraph to McKinley about the matter. The statement that we did not give Gen. Grosvenor a chance to talk with us is false."

Not All Republicans. "It is erroneous to say that the committee which met here was composed wholly of republicans. The committee is as near non-partisan as it can be. Seven members of the board were here, and we telegraphed the others. They telegraphed that they would be satisfied with whatever action the committee took. The charge is that we did not have to report to the full board investigation and became such, but we will report to the board and to the Supreme Council."

Not At All Worried. "The evidence upon which the report against McKinley is based has not and will not be made public until it is given to the full board. We have no fear that our report will be adopted by the council when laid before it. We have sworn affidavits to substantiate every charge we have made. We did not go to this business like a lot of school boys. We did not make up a report on stories, but we made it up on sworn affidavits which will satisfy the Supreme Council."

"Is it a fact that when the committee first met here you and other western members were for McKinley?"

"Yes; that is a fact, and I could not be convinced for a long time that the charges against him were true. I would not admit to submit to the conclusion reached by the other members of the board until a full investigation had been made, and I considered sufficient to act upon. In connection with the matter of affidavits, I will say that we have one as to McKinley's relations to the A. P. A. in Ohio from the Rev. Adam Fawcett, now a minister at Portage, Wis., and formerly in Columbus."

What the Charges Are. Of course, the full charges against McKinley will not be made public now, but it is learned that the majority of the accusations are that while he was governor of Ohio he discriminated against A. P. A. men in appointments, and that he had endeavored to Catholic influences. The A. P. A. committee says that the A. P. A. elected McKinley governor of the state the last time, and that when they asked for some of the offices, he seemed to show fear of recognizing the order in any way.

Penalty for Firing Timber Lands. The House committee on public lands has ordered to be reported favorably a bill to impose penalties of from six months to two years' imprisonment and \$50 and \$5,000 fine for setting fire to timber on forest reservations.

THE HANCOCK STATUE

Gen. Miles Has Practically Completed Arrangements for the Military Display.

It Will Be as Imposing a Demonstration as the Circumstances Will Admit.

Gen. Miles, with the assistance of Col. Babcock, assistant adjutant general, has practically completed the arrangements for the military demonstration on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Maj. Gen. Hancock next Tuesday afternoon. The result will be officially announced in a general order, to be issued in a few days, as soon as the details shall have received the approval of Brig. Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of Dakota, who is the grand marshal of the occasion. Gen. Brooke is now in New York, but is expected to return tomorrow.

An Imposing Parade. The parade will be as large and imposing as the conditions will permit, and no single detail that will detract from the honor and dignity of the occasion will be omitted. Subject to future charges the main formation of the line will be as follows:

Four companies of artillery from Washington barracks, commanded by Major Rawles, fourth artillery, marching as infantry. Artillery Band.

Four companies of marines from the navy yard barracks, commanded by Captain Murphy, U. S. M. C. Marine Band. The battery of third artillery, commanded by Captain Lancaster, third artillery.

Squadron of cavalry from Fort Myer, commanded by Major Lebo, sixth cavalry, with regimental band.

The above mentioned regular troops will form the first division and will be headed by General Brooke and his staff.

District National Guard. The second division will be in command of Brigadier General Ordway, commanding the National Guard of the District. It will consist of the National Guard of the District and military societies and organizations.

The National Guard will be in brigade formation as follows: First regiment, Colonel W. G. Moore. Second regiment, Colonel W. C. Clay. A separate battalion, with Major F. C. Revels in command.

Then will follow in order: The Third Army Corps, Loyal Legion of the United States, commanded by Maj. Gen. R. Union Veteran Union, Loyal Legion, Regular Army and Navy Union. The members of the Second Army Corps, at the head of which are the Loyal Legion, his greatest victories, will be given a prominent place in the line and on the platform. That band of veterans will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting features of the parade.

The first division, or regular troops, will march from the east end of the ellipse south of the President's House, and the second division, including the District National Guard and the military and civil organizations, will march from the west end of the ellipse, and will be in the vicinity of 17th street, and on the driveway south of the State Department.

The Line of March. The route of march will be from the ellipse west to 17th street, thence north to Pennsylvania avenue and thence east to 7th street, and thence south to the ellipse. To avoid the street cars on 15th street, the procession will march around the Treasury Department, or the street between that building and the White House.

The Scene of the Ceremonies. On arriving at the scene of the ceremonies—7th street and Pennsylvania avenue—the President will take the stand on Pennsylvania avenue south of the statue; the artillery troops and marines will form a line facing west on Market space east of the statue, and the military and civil organizations will take places on the north, east and south sides of the statue, so as to be within sound of the voices of the speakers. The order of the march will be as follows: The cavalry troops, which have been assigned a position on Pennsylvania avenue west of 7th street.

The various societies will close up around the platform and the light battery, under the command of the adjutant general, will form a line on the monument grounds and fire a major general's salute of thirteen guns, which will mark the opening of the exercises.

INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY. Prominent Contractors Charged With Trying to Defraud the Government.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The federal grand jury has voted to indict the three men who were charged with the conspiracy to defraud the United States Government. The men indicted are: Patrick J. Sexton, president Chicago Brick Company; Ezekiel Smith of Smith & Eastman, drainage canal contractors; Frank Jobin, a foreman for Smith & Eastman. It is alleged that the lowest of the trio was to do the work, the other two forfeiting their deposits of about \$500 each to give the third man an advantage of many thousands of dollars. Mr. Sexton is one of the best known contractors in the west. He is said to be worth over \$2,000,000.

Treasury Department Statement. The indictment by the federal grand jury at Chicago of Patrick J. Sexton, Ezekiel Smith and Frank Jobin, was the result of instructions recently sent the United States attorney at Chicago by Attorney General Harmon. His action was based upon a statement of facts furnished him by the officials of the Treasury Department which tended to show that these bidders submitted proposals with the understanding among themselves that the two highest should drop out, forfeit their deposit of \$500 each and so make the way clear for the third to receive the award at a comparatively low figure.

On this award the Attorney General advised the United States attorney to take the grand jury to find a true bill against the three men, and to put the case on the Revised Statutes, which it believed here cover the case. There is no question that the government will push the prosecution to the limit, and that it will put a stop to straw bidding in the future.

HAMILTON TO ESCAPE.

Others Captured on the Competitor to Be Shot.

MADRID, May 6.—Dispatches received here from Havana say that the American newspaper man, Hamilton, who was captured on board the filibustering schooner Competitor, will be released, but that the other persons captured at the same time will be shot in spite of the protests from Washington.

COR NORTH'S DEATH.

It Was Deceased to Be Due to Natural Causes.

LONDON, May 6.—As a result of the inquest held upon the remains of the late Col. North a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. A physician testified that he had never noticed any symptoms of heart disease, which, he asserted, was the cause of the colonel's death.

GEN. LEE AND CUBA

Discussion as to the Meaning of His Appointment.

MUCH DEPENDS ON HIS INSTRUCTIONS

Influences That Will Surround Him in Havana.

THE NEGRO QUESTION

As the day draws near for the departure of General Lee for Havana, discussion as to the full meaning of his appointment is renewed. That it has a meaning not expected in the commission he holds is firmly believed. In ordinary circumstances he would hardly have been selected for the post. While a man of education, and possessed of much personal popularity, his training in affairs has not been in the line of such business as pertains to a consular office. He has had no diplomatic experience, and he does not read or speak Spanish. It is held, therefore, that in addition to his regular duties he will assume those of a special commissioner, instructed to inquire into the size and nature of the revolution now in progress in Cuba.

Well Fitted for the Task. For such an inquiry General Lee is well fitted. He knows what war is—how it should be carried on, and what the legitimate penalties are. Coming as he does of a fine race, and fighting as he did under a great and humane commander, and against the superb soldier who granted the terms of Appomattox, his judgment about every honorable phase of the arbitration of arms ought to be excellent. It is the intention of favoring the rebels, will by untoward instructions, will be admitted upon his arrival on the scene to opportunities for a thorough and impartial examination of the whole situation, and his reports ought to contain matter of moment.

Much Depends on His Instructions. But, as is pointed out, a very great deal depends on General Lee's instructions, and on the effect on him of the environment of his post. He has his instructions, and, having accepted of them, will, of course, obey them. What do they comprehend? Are the President's latent sympathies with Cuba? Would he be glad to recognize the insurgents as belligerents? Does he hesitate because of a lack of confidence in the rebels about the contest? Some of his friends contend for this. Or, on the other hand, does he, in his spirit, as in official action, with Spain. Does he believe that the revolution in Cuba does not rise above the level of an insurrection, and should be treated as such, and that an American soldier to take that view of matters, will continue to keep hands off and let the bloody Weyler have his way as far as he can make it?

Influences at Havana. In Havana Gen. Lee will be surrounded wholly by Spanish influences. The Spanish side of the question will be presented to him at length and in strong lights. Gen. Weyler may be expected to welcome the new official with due ceremony, and with the intention of favoring him, impressing him with the fact that he is a friend, and that he will mean much. Soldiers will be expected to entertain soldiers, and reach each other's chimney side. But who will speak for the United States? Will Gen. Lee be expected to go out and seek them? Will Gen. Weyler permit that? Will Gen. Lee be expected to go out and seek them? Will Gen. Weyler permit that? Will Gen. Lee be expected to go out and seek them? Will Gen. Weyler permit that?

Question of White Supremacy. Still another point is suggested. General Lee is a southern man and an ex-slaveholder. That, in the ordinary affairs of life, insures a kindly feeling on his part toward the black man, and how will he be affected by the denunciation which he will hear in Havana of General Maceo, who is a mulatto, and of his men, the majority of whom are blacks? The Spanish will tell him in Havana that, if the insurgents win, they will put himself at the head of affairs and set up a second Haiti in Cuba. The island, they will assert, will no longer be a fit place for the whites, but all will be black. Those familiar with the facts will roll their drums and their eyes, and assure him that they are fighting for white supremacy. Will that sort of talk influence General Lee? Those familiar with the facts of the Spaniards are very certain that he will hear a great deal of it.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE. Candidates for Appointment as Cadets Now Being Examined.

A board of officers of the revenue cutter service, consisting of Lieutenants P. H. Brereton, W. W. Joyner and A. L. Gamble, is engaged in the examination of twenty-four candidates for appointment as cadets in the revenue cutter service. The examination has been in progress at the Treasury Department for several days, and will probably be concluded by Saturday afternoon. So far three applicants have been rejected on account of physical deficiencies. Those now undergoing examination are as follows: Edward Graham, Selma, Ala.; Gilmore Mason, Baltimore; Benj. Valdez, Detroit; Clarence E. Wood, Fall River, Mass.; Herman H. Wolf, Canton, Ohio; Robert Turnbull, Jr., Blacksburg, Va.; Jas. E. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; Wm. J. Wheeler, Blacksburg, Va.; Frank W. Smith, Worcester, Mass.; Philip H. Scott, Smithfield, Va.; Carl Shannon, Beverly, Mass.; Frank G. Goudey, Boston, Mass.; Thos. J. McGlynn, Fall River, Mass.; Paul C. Prince, Washington, D. C.; Jas. F. Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Eugene Blake, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Geo. E. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.; M. F. Falls, Washington, D. C.; Frank R. Reed, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Ross Hinton, Petersburg, Va.; W. W. Holt, Manchester, N. H.; Arthur H. Henriques, Yonkers, N. Y.; C. R. Hillier, Washington, D. C.; and Daniel C. Hillidge, Baltimore, Md.

A similar examination is in progress at San Francisco to determine the fitness for admission to the service of Geo. A. Campbell, W. W. Holling, D. C. McDougal, all of whom are residents of the Pacific coast. There are ten vacancies to be filled from this list of twenty-seven candidates.

CECIL RHODES RETIRES. Has Resigned His Directorship in the South Africa Company.

LONDON, May 6.—The report that Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit had resigned their positions as directors in the British South Africa Company has been confirmed. The board of directors of the company is now considering the situation.

A RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN

It Was Approved by the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Wheeler Alone Objected—The Date Chanced at the Request of Speaker Reed.

The resolution for an adjournment of Congress on the 18th, with which Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee surprised the House, was adopted by that committee at its meeting today. The question of an early adjournment was discussed briefly, and met the approval of the full committee. Representative Dingley made the motion that the 20th be fixed as the date, and this was agreed to by a unanimous vote of the members present. The democratic leaders, Messrs. Crisp, Turner and McMillin, declared that they favored an early adjournment, and the only opposition came from Mr. Wheeler of Alabama.

Messrs. Dingley, Tawney and Dalzell held that a resolution to adjourn at a date that was plainly impracticable to carry out, so great an influence upon the action of the Senate as one giving a reasonable time for the transaction of the most important business.

Chairman Dingley proposed May 25 as the date to be fixed in the resolution, but the motion for the earlier date prevailed. After the committee had voted to report the resolution for adjournment May 29, it was presented to Speaker Reed, who asked that the date be changed to May 18. Mr. Dingley obtained consent formally from a majority of the committee to make this change. It was said in committee that a workable date had been fixed by the committee, and that the House resolution, but there seemed to be little definite information regarding the date of adjournment.

Members who have charge of important legislation were anxious to know if there was any chance of the adjournment being held at the date proposed. Chairman Powers of the committee on Pacific railroads said that if their resolution was carried into effect the adjournment would be held at the date proposed. The delegates from Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma were considering the advisability of letting the statehood bills go over until the next session, regardless of the time of adjournment, and do not think that the adjournment session will affect the interests of their bills.

Speculation as to the Senate. The adoption of a resolution in the House this morning for a final adjournment of Congress on the 18th of this month is a notice to the Senate and to the country that the House will be through then with its work, and that it is ready to adjourn. The adjournment on the Senate side seems to be that a later date will have to be fixed by that body. The very general expression of opinion among the members of the House is that Congress will not be able to adjourn until near about the 1st of June.

Laid Before the Senate. Shortly before 3 o'clock the resolution passed by the House earlier in the day passed the Senate. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Dingley, and was adopted by a vote of 75 yeas and 15 nays. May 18, was laid before the Senate by one of the clerks of the House. Mr. Hill was in the midst of his speech on the bond resolution, and when the announcement was made that the House had passed the adjournment resolution the Senator from New York sarcastically remarked that he was glad to learn when it was proposed to adjourn Congress, and he promised to be there to make remarks on the bond resolution by that time.

MR. KIECKHOFFER'S ACCOUNTS. An Alleged Shortage of \$130,000 Said to Have Been Discovered.

It is possible that the United States attorney for the District may be called upon to consider the case of Mr. F. J. Kieckhofer, late disbursing officer of the Department of State. Several months ago the auditing officers of the treasury reported a shortage of \$130,000 in the general account of Mr. Kieckhofer. Although the shortage was not large, it was a serious matter, and it is believed that he was guilty of criminality in the matter, the discovery resulted in his practical dismissal from the service.

Result of Expert Examination. Since the change in the office an expert accountant of the department has made a thorough examination of the accounts of the trust funds of the department as kept by Mr. Kieckhofer, with the result, it is said, that the shortage of \$130,000 has been discovered, thus making an alleged total discrepancy of \$130,000 in the accounts of Mr. Kieckhofer. The officials of the State Department are expected to give out any information on the subject, and it is extremely difficult to ascertain the precise status of Mr. Kieckhofer's accounts beyond the fact that they are in a badly tangled condition.

Mr. Kieckhofer was disbursing officer of the State Department for many years and has been always regarded as a competent and conscientious official.

What His Friends Say. From the first intimation of trouble Mr. Kieckhofer's friends have insisted that he is entirely innocent of any criminal act, declaring that for many years the accounts of the general and secret otherwise, the State Department have been kept with little or no system. Mr. Kieckhofer's friends assert that his seeming shortage is the result of a clerical error, and that the condition of the department accounts is such that it is impossible to give out any information on the subject, and it is extremely difficult to ascertain the precise status of Mr. Kieckhofer's accounts beyond the fact that they are in a badly tangled condition.

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Today's Presidential Nominations. The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters—Edward H. Chase, Dexter Mc; Fred M. Noyes, Gardiner, Me.; John H. Hank, Hackensack, N. J.; Giles M. Stoddard, Groton, N. Y.; Benjamin A. Steward, Birdsboro, Pa.; Henry Miller, Mount Airy, N. C.; Charles McCray, Ash Grove, Mo.; Mark A. Drane, Charleston, Mo.; Sylvester H. Day, Carson City, Nev.; Henry F. Shannon, Bedford, Ohio; John Q. Baker, Milledgeville, Ga.; John W. McMillin, Union, Ore.; William H. Chapman, Waverly, Tex.; Lewis W. Christian, Weatherford, Tex.; James Tierman, Fort Howard, Wis.

Also Assistant Engineer W. W. Bush, to be a passed assistant engineer.

AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT. Representatives of Money and Hall Have Again Become Friends.

Represent